

Indiana Politics.

Twenty three years ago, in the year 1874, Mr. Wright was elected Governor of Indiana, and his administration was marked by the highest ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was elected Governor of Indiana in 1874, and his administration was marked by the highest ability and integrity. He was re-elected in 1878, and his second term was equally successful. He was again re-elected in 1882, and his third term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1882, and his third term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1886, and his fourth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1886, and his fourth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1890, and his fifth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1890, and his fifth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1894, and his sixth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1894, and his sixth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1898, and his seventh term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1898, and his seventh term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1902, and his eighth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1902, and his eighth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1906, and his ninth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1906, and his ninth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1910, and his tenth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1910, and his tenth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1914, and his eleventh term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1914, and his eleventh term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1918, and his twelfth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1918, and his twelfth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1922, and his thirteenth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1922, and his thirteenth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1926, and his fourteenth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1926, and his fourteenth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1930, and his fifteenth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

Mr. Wright was re-elected Governor of Indiana in 1930, and his fifteenth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity. He was again re-elected in 1934, and his sixteenth term was also marked by his high ability and integrity.

offer for calling together a body of men who desired to see the passage of the Assessment, Revenue, General Appropriation and Temperance bills, and who were not satisfied with the action of the General Assembly.

With such a disposition and such declared purposes and intentions on the part of the Republican Senators even the Journal itself, with all its stolidity, must admit that it would be folly to expect any beneficial legislation from the Republican Senate.

An Attempt at Deception—A Failure—And a Correction of a Fair Error. The editor of the Sullivan Democrat is, certainly, a man of very creative imagination, or otherwise, he is very careless about "indicating the truth of history."

The Democrat is equally mistaken in its assertion that "it certainly will not have been already forgotten that soon after Mr. Morrison was induced to ignore the old stand of the Democratic party on this subject, in an article of some length in the Sentinel, he was compelled to retire from the editorial chair of that paper."

Major Morrison very properly, as we conceive, and as a large majority of the Democracy of the State advised materially in driving the Bank question out from among the issues of the late Presidential election.

When the Sullivan Democrat can convince its readers that the election of Willard, as Governor of the State, and of Buchanan, as President of the Union, were carried upon or by the assistance of the issue of the State Bank question, it will have performed a superhuman work, and it may then propagate other ridiculous sophistries with impunity.

There are a few disappointed and disaffected Democrats in the Seventh Congressional district, who have failed to force and control matters at Washington and elsewhere, by their liking, and they are now affecting to be bleeding martyrs, devoted patriots and so pure and sublime, as to be almost unable to remain longer in the Democratic party, without it being purified by constituting them its leaders and its conscience keepers.

President Buchanan and Secretary Cass were too "old" to be ejected into the appointment to office of some of the antiquated pettifoggers who always claim and expect office from that region. Probably, if the administration had been more accommodating to some of the special friends of the Democrat, young Mr. Briggs would have felt less hostility to "old" Democrats.

We would inquire of the Democrat, if it does not think that it would add to its own dignity and be more respected by its readers, by refraining from using cant and coarse phrases in reference to men and things. Is it a disgrace to be "old" or is it a reproach that the leading party paper should be considered an "organ" of the party whose principles it promulgates?

More Plain Talk. From the course pursued by the Columbus Democrat, the Rockport Democrat, and the Sullivan Democrat, in reference to the contest which certain disorganizers are attempting to keep up between the friends of the Hon. Jesse D. Wright and those of Governor Wright, we feel ourselves compelled to assume positive grounds in regard to the matter.

We are well aware, that, at present, there are but a few men engaged in this disorganizing effort; but they are industrious, insidious and deceitful. They hope to swell their numbers and to add to their strength in order that, they themselves, may be installed as leaders of a reform Democratic party, be placed at the head of its councils, and be promoted to office and place.

It is not honest friendship for Governor Wright, nor a care for his honor or his interests, that impels them to action. It is a base, sinister design to make themselves prominent, and an unchastened ambition to ride into power and place, even at the expense of the destruction of the Democratic party. They profess to be pure men, men who are prompted alone by the impulses of chivalry and of honor, yet they do not fail to exhibit a total disregard of the interests of the Democracy of the State, nor do they confine themselves to truth and facts in their statements and in their fabrications.

Some of these men, like the Indiana Journal, with which they most readily co-operate, are the vindictive personal enemies of Mr. Wright, and are willing to join in any crusade against him, which may injure him, or gratify their malice. He has always been a faithful supporter of Democratic principles and of Democratic measures. He has always gallantly faced the storm of opposition, hostility, and often assisted, with great power, in leading the Democratic party to victory. But, it is impossible for any one man, in a high public position, to please and gratify all other men who may make demands upon him for favors. Hence it is, that a few disappointed, discontented and mercenary men are opposed to Mr. Wright, and join the Journal in its almost daily assaults upon him.

We speak from the record when we say that the enemies of Mr. Wright are few among the political men of the State. Last winter, when he became a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate, there was scarcely a Democratic member of the Legislature who was not willing to vote for him. He was nominated for re-election by acclamation, and every Democratic vote of both the caucus and of the General Assembly.

Since that election great efforts have been made to create the idea that Mr. Wright has acted with faith to Governor Wright and his friends. This is a positive truth. Mr. Wright never placed himself under stipulated obligations of any kind to Governor Wright or to his friends; but nevertheless he has always stood willing and ready to gratify the wishes of the friends of Gov. Wright, who, in caucus, resolved that Governor Wright was entitled to receive a "first class appointment." Indeed, more has been done in this matter than a mere indifferent course of action in the premises. The Hon. G. N. Fitch has on file at Washington, a strong and urgent recommendation of Gov. Wright, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Indiana Democracy in the several caucuses, and Mr. Wright will allow no personal considerations to prevent him from carrying out the duties of his Democratic friends.

We cannot speak of certainty in the future; but we believe that if these enemies of Governor Wright could be removed from the scene, the general welfare of the State would be promoted.

The Journal, and the Black Republican press generally, continue to insist that the Republican Senate did right in creating "the present deplorable condition of our State affairs." They have no regrets that it is so. They knew beforehand the emergency that would arise by the failure of the Republican Senate to pass the bills necessary to sustain the State's credit and to continue the benevolent institutions in operation, and they defied necessary legislation for those purposes, with their eyes wide open. To show the deliberate intention of enervating the State government, the Republican Senators passed the Specific Appropriation bill to pay the son of a Republican Senator for clerk hire at \$4 per day and other services, but refused to pass those bills, involving no political or personal considerations, required for the general welfare of the State.

The Republican Senate had the power to "block the wheels of government" and they exercised it to accomplish that purpose. They glory in it as a righteous act. They attempted to ignore the State's credit and did empty the Treasury of its funds and left the State in a financial straits, and again disorganized the State with their acts of folly and infamy. A violation of such a body, unchanged in nature and disposition, would be worse than that of the great hypocrites, the locusts and the locusts on the Egyptian in the Fourth period. When justification could the Governor

with a little patience, they will discover that their apprehensions of wrong and injury to Gov. Wright have been premature and unavailing for by any state of the case.

The Orators in the State. The official report of the opinions of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, have at last appeared. They are published by the Appellate, who purchased the privilege, it is said, from Mr. Howard, the reporter. They make a volume of just three hundred octavo pages. Judge Tunney's opinion occupies sixty-three pages; Judge Nelson's twelve; Judge Grier's less than half a page; Judge Daniels' twenty-four pages; Judge Campbell's twenty-six; Judge Catton's eleven; Judge McLean's thirty-five; Judge Curtis' sixty-eight.

A telegraphic dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated May 23d, says Senator Butler's friends regard his case as hopeless, and say he never will again rise from his bed.

CITIZENSHIP IN LIBERIA.—The Abolitionists complain because our Government does not recognize negroes as citizens; yet the Constitution of Liberia allows no one to be a citizen there except negroes, and even permits no one to hold real estate except he be a citizen. White men, therefore, more liberal towards negroes than negroes are towards them.

DONATION BY INDIANA.—The Chicago Tribune learns that the Wyandotte Indians around Quindaro, Kansas, subscribed and paid in one dollar \$750 for the erection of a new Church in that place.

"The green eyed lobster, that doth make the meet it feeds on," induced Susan McDonald, of Leekington, O., to give a cake doctored with strychnine to R. M. Powell. He ate part of it, but feeling sick, sent for two physicians, who testified he had been poisoned. Susan was bailed in \$200 to answer at the September Court. Strychnine is rather too potent for love poisons.

The mail continues to be carried in an open spring wagon on the route from Dayton to Indianapolis. The boy that drives the wagon, thought he would cover the mail to keep it from getting wet, a few days since, and cut up an empty mail bag to "keep all things dry." Progressive age, this—Centerville Chronicle.

The Sheriff has a dispatch from Greensburg, Ind., which states that Buck McKinney was arrested in that town last night. Deputy Sheriff McLaughlin has gone after Buck—Madison Courier.

To be candid, though Madison is one of the finest looking cities in the whole country, pleasant and nice, and it is quite a place for business, although the business men don't say so in the columns of the Banner—no particular hint—Vernon Banner.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, May 23. SECOND DAY.

A report of the delegates to the Evangelical Association of Rhode Island announcing a resolution that the Association has withdrawn from connection with the New School Presbyterian Church, was read.

The report of the trustees on church erection was read.

A report of the delegate to the General Association of New Hampshire shows that a separation of the New Hampshire churches from the General Assembly has been discussed, but postponed, with fair prospects of an adjustment of the difficulty arising from the Presbyterian Historical Society at Philadelphia, relative to the centennial commemoration of a re-union of the Synod in New York and Philadelphia in 1858.

The report was referred.

A special committee, with a similar memorial, has been sent to the Old School Assembly now sitting at Lexington, Ky.

THIRD DAY.

Reports from various committees were read and accepted.

Nothing of general interest transpired. Adjourned until Monday.

PLANETARY DISTANCES.—For a long period, astronomers unsuccessfully endeavored to determine the distance between the stars and the earth; and it is only within a comparatively short time that the interesting problem can be said to have been solved.

The distance which separates us from the nearest stars, is according to M. Arago, about 95,000 times the distance of the sun from the earth. Alpha, in the constellation of Centaur, is the star nearest the earth; its light takes more than three years to reach us, so that, were the star annihilated, we should still see it for three years after its destruction. If the sun were transported to the place of this, the nearest star, the vast circular disc, which in the morning rises majestically above the horizon, and in the evening occupies a considerable time in descending entirely below the same line, would have dimensions almost imperceptible even with the aid of the most powerful telescopes, and its brilliancy would range among the stars of the third magnitude only.

DIED FROM POISON USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BRANDY.—Mr. Morris, of Toronto, a clerk in a house engaged in the manufacture of brandy, was killed by drinking, by mistake, a small portion of a preparation, nearly allied to prussic acid, which had been procured in the regular course of the business. There is something very horrible in this. If such ingredients are mixed with manufactured liquors, and nearly all the liquors sold are doubtless manufactured, it is not strange that the use of spirituous liquors, always hurtful, has become of late so terribly destructive.—Pitts. Journal.

Sam. Houston is the American, and H. R. Rannels the Democratic candidate for Governor of Texas.

The amount of fines received at a single morning session of the St. Louis police court recently, was \$399.

Another negro in this city has been lucky in the purchase of a lottery ticket during the past week, drawing \$750. The boy belonged to Mr. Peaslee, the coffee-house man, and the money was yesterday deposited to the credit of Mr. P. at Brown & Co's office.—Los. Dem.

DEPARTURE OF THE MECHANIC FIRE COMPANY.—The Mechanic Fire Company, No. 1, of this city, will leave this city by the mail boat Jacob Smith, accompanied as far as Madison by a large delegation from the Fire Department, upon their visit to Baltimore. They take their beautiful engine with them, and will be accompanied by the New Albany Band. While in Baltimore they will be the guests of the Deputied Fire Company.—Los. Dem.

CHARACTERISTIC.—The Northern Indiana, after acknowledging that the Trustees of that place would not let foreign-born citizens vote at the elections last fall, boasts that they will not be tested the same privilege hereafter. The Constitution of the State guarantees the right of suffrage to all white men over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the State for six months next preceding the election, and the Trustees who will in the face of this plain constitutional provision, prevent a man from voting should be sent to the penitentiary for life, and the editor of a paper who will uphold him in such violation of law should be sent with him to be his wailer.

This position of the Indiana makes more apparent the fact that the Republican party is made up wholly of Know Nothingism, and opposition to the constitution and laws of the State.—Goshen Dem.

A compassionate woman is always pretty. Beauty catches fire, even if it has been with it; but good comes without beauty, and a sweet spirit, always wins respect, admiration and love. "She looks well until she speaks," is often written among men in the very atmosphere of society.

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